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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.
VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881. NUMBER 52.

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DECORATION DAY AT BATON ROUGE.
ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HON. A. C. ROUSTON.

Nearly 19 years ago this field where the dead now silently sleep, this place where peace and quiet reign, this sepulchre of the dead was then a scene of mighty conflict, the place for heroes to be, there was battle dark and lowering, there was bloody carnage then, there was wicked strife prevailing soldiers hurrying to and fro, battling for their cause, there were others too more noble feeling for their fallen fellow brother, who lay stricken on the field of glory helpless, dying, praying, then the loving comrades who would prove himself most true would pour sweet soothing oil in his stinging burning wound, there were others too more bravely cruel who sent death destruction terror, fighting on and caring only for victory, glory, power. To-day we look upon other purer scenes, the smoke has cleared away, the cannon have ceased to roar, the bullets will fly no more. We are at peace and glory, in our land, this day we come to honor the dead, we come to praise their valor and perpetuate their glorious deeds. Let us do it with noble feelings, with exalting emotions, honoring the soldiers who lie here in blue, honoring the soldier who lies there or over yonder in his gray, because he was a brave, a noble gallant hero who suffered death for his and his native soil. (Applause.) Oh! may peace ever, hover o'er our land as a gentle white winged dove. Let us turn our eyes to building up this great, this sunny southern land. And may every one labor to make this great republic the grandest one on earth.

How grand and rapidly our great country approaches the front rank of the nations: Behold our continent washed on either side by the mighty oceans and its southern coast land with the greatest Gulf; the majestic rivers coming through their beds, the beautiful silver streams flowing quietly through their banks. Look on the bands of iron rails that bind the east unto the west, the north unto the south, bearing the lines of the good and great, transporting millions and billions of produce. Contemplate our country's news (as it were), dispatching messages from continent to continent with electric rapidity enlightening, elevating, educating. How wonderful the development of our cities and towns, our States and commonwealths, our schools and enlightenment, our religion and philanthropy, and will we not be astonished at our animosity and bigotry, our narrowness and hatred. Here lie the dead and how few to mourn them. And how many times the hearts of these brave men whose bones lie wasting away have throbed, and beat as they marched to meet the advancing foe, how many times have they thrilled to the music of war, me thinks I see them straiten, up and clasp their muskets closer, and their eager eyes flash fire, but now, alas! these dear ones are no more, they are dead, no more can they hear the sweet strains of music, nor look upon the advancing foe; now the battle of life is over with them, and these graves represent the memory of the very salt of the land, the noblest of God's creation. Heroes, Gods! who are heroes, no ones more truly so than the gallant, noble, brave soldier dead, who goes forth to battle for his country, his home, his friends, for these dear ones of his bosom, these are the great ones of earth, these are the men for whom we should reserve our greatest admiration and praise, to whose memories we should raise monuments as lasting as time, and as grand as the mighty orb of day. Let us keep green the memory of those who have preserved this great and glorious republic a unit. (Applause.) And let us invite, let us welcome those whose near and dear ones lie here entombed in the sunny southern soil, that they may spread laurels and chaplets on their loved ones humble graves, ask them to us, ask them to their departed ones, and they will come, for you all do know that no place on earth is more dear and sanctified on our alters than home, than the place where the departed ones do rest. The lonely widow by her fireside feels how the cruel war has robbed her, and the fatherless ones have grown to men and women. The poor and failing mother no more looks for her brave and noble boy gone to fight his

country's cause, but here she weeps. Here, where the air is quiet, In silence born of death, Leaving the loud world's riot They come with bated breath. With twining leaves and flowers By many tears bedewed, They make the graves seem bowers Where no grief should intrude. Yet here are mourners weeping, (As many others weep.) For one who now lies sleeping The great untimely sleep. Since cruel warfare left them Widow and orphan lone, Each year since death bereft them They deck this carved head-stone. Ere yet the drum and banner Inevitably the scene, They kneel in reverent manner, With hushed and saddened mien Praying that all earth over Warfare and weeping cease, And that glad blossoms cover The hills and vales of peace. JOHN MORAN.

Fellow-citizens, let us forget the cruel war, and may these departed souls lie quietly and rest in peace, but we living mortals have other things to do, great problems to solve, a great nation to perpetuate, a reputation to maintain, and let us labor to that end for our country's good, and make it better for our having lived in it. Shame be on him who would not do honor, do reverence to the heroic dead. Posterity will wipe out all marks, as it will sweep away your brick wall and anthem, and chant, and requiem shall ascend to Heaven, shall go up for all the noble, the brave dead, this beautiful sunny southland, the land of love and flowers, should learn to love the brave in war, the land where chivalry is its boast, should not spurn the gallant soldier, no matter under whose banner he may have fought. O! could I infuse you with the love of these great ones, this is an occasion for the truest patriotism. (Applause.) And who should do more homage than the colored man for whose sake these stones stand, heading some brave dead soldiers last resting place, fallen it may be in the midst of battles hottest contest, with cannon belching forth no death, and bullets whistling through the air, no more shall we hear on America's free soil the clanking of the broken chains of slavery, the dark age of that curse has passed from history's recording page; there is the eternal monument of American liberty, and no reproach will be the historian's shaft at which the nations will bow. We look across the briny blue sea, and there we behold in the mighty Alexander's greatest act, the liberating, the emancipating of the downtrodden and humble serf. (Long applause.) But he like our own great hero was hastened from his field of labors by a cruel, relentless hand. There is not one here who does not wish a thousand times over, that the cruel war had never been, that there had never been a civil feud, but that this great Republic had ever wheeled along in peace and concord. Yet even this trial has taught how near the South is to the North, and like brain to body we needs must serve each other. The bloody strife is past, no more we pray to return. Let us raise up a new and stronger love for each other, from the funeral pyre of malice and go forth to battle for right more bravely than ever before. Let us put our hand to the plow and the plain, to the pen and to the press, lay aside the sword and the gun, melt the cannon and the balls, make rails and implements for civilization. Let oblivion cover the past forget, let charity spread her mantle over all virgin. "Let the past bury its dead. Act not in the living present, heart within and God o'er head" this is the sentiment. Let us wipe from memory all wicked records of that war; let us erase from recollections ponderous rolls all the past. Let us live into day, now. Let us invite the near ones of these heroes here among us, let us make them our dear and close friends. Let the people of the South, the people of the North forget, let us invite the natives of the old world among us, for they look upon our shores and see the home to which they send their over burdened people, they come to us by thousands and tens of thousands, and the world knows how gladly we greet them. May they come and fill our land

with virtue, glory plenty. If we would develop our land we must build manufactories, improve agriculture, construct railroads, they are the civilizers of America, they mark out the avenues to success. We must have railroads and will have them if we are wise, no country in the annals of history has ever developed so rapidly as the great and fertile West, and nothing has done more for it than railroads, they have disseminated enlightenment throughout the land, they have opened up the lands of the western desert so now they bloom with flowers, the wheat and corn wave gracefully in the breeze, while but a few years before the wild Comanche camped upon it, were it not for railroads there would be barbarism to-day where now there is enlightenment. If the South would make herself great she must pencil her land with iron lines of rails and send the petting iron horses throughout her length and breadth; already we see roads springing up around us in our section, there is one on the west side of us, and will soon have another up this other way, let each one give his utmost, let all push forth these enterprises, and soon this land will smile again the broad and joyous smile of success. The star spangled banner protects her subjects at home and abroad, she floats out bravely on the air still full high advanced; the banner of the brave, the flag of the dantless and true. Why do demagogues and sycophants continue still their tirades, it is for their own mean, low, vile, and villainous schemes, to make the passions of the people the ladder on which to climb to prestige and to power. Brand them with your direct hate, and hold them up to high heaven as mankind's foulest foe, quench these consuming fires, let not driving passion usurp reason's highest throne. And now that the war is passed, 'tis such occasions as this when we look back, that we recall the heroic deeds of soldiers dead and gone, one flits through my mind now, after the fall of Vicksburg the prisoners were to go back to a camp on parole, and for days the two great armies marched along the country read side by side, lines of blue, lines of grey, it was a strange sight; two armies that only a few hours before had been hurling death and destruction at each other now walking in silence side by side, one to praising the other in pursuit of their retreating comrades, one gliding in victory, the other saddened in defeat, there were no jeers as they marched along, no reproaching, no boasting, no insults, they recognized an honorable foe crippled but not dead, and many were the little kindnesses received in that strange and silent march by Pemberton's men from the boys of Grant's army. Many a ration was divided, many a canteen filled, and many were the mutual sympathizing wishes that the cruel war might soon be over. There was a noble, heroic soldier, seeing one of the prisoners foot sore, weary with the march, almost fainting, relieved him by taking from him his heavy burden and fastening it on top of his own, carried it for his weary comrade many miles away, the prisoners seeing his noble act cheered him, and more than an honest, kindly man of that stranger train was touched to tears; there were many heroic deeds of soldierly chivalry displayed during the war. Another incident comes trooping to my mind, on the 15th day of Dec. 1862, at Mary's heights the soldiers of Featherstone's brigade were sharpshooting at a few squads of Federal soldiers, who were moving back from shelter to shelter, while a squad of them were braving their shots, one of them was seen to drop while all his companions but one, taking advantage of their empty rifles soon got to cover behind the houses, this brave fellow seeing his comrade fall, deliberately faced about and dropping his rifle assisted his friend to rise and together they slowly sought the rear, as they moved off a score or more of rifles were levelled with deadly intent, but before a single one could be discharged, their noble Colonel commanded, *Cease firing, that man is too brave to be killed*,—then a hearty cheer went up to Heaven. (Applause.)

There are few occasions when ceremony may not be easily dispensed with, kindness never.

Be cautious about making promises to children; but when you make them keep them.

A HORSEMAN'S ASSAULT UPON A DEFENSELESS COLORED BOY.
GOVERNOR PINCHBACK PROVES HIMSELF A BRAVE CHAMPION OF HIS RACE.

A scene of almost unparalleled brutality was enacted on the Chestnut Park race track yesterday afternoon just after the conclusion of the last race, Jim Murphy, a well-known horseman of Lexington, Kentucky, the owner of the famous horse Bob Hooley, outrageously beat a little colored boy, Oscar Johnson, fourteen years old, who has been in his employ for several months. Murphy, at the conclusion of the race went into the weighing-room of the Park, and taking hold of Johnson, led him out. He struck him two fearful blows in the face with the butt end, of a heavy cane. A number of gentlemen witnessed the outrage and uttered a protest against it. One man from Covington was very much incensed at Murphy's conduct, and told him so. The horseman responded with the foulest oaths, and threatened to kill the Covingtonian if he said any thing more. The latter told Murphy that if he would throw away his knife he could whip him and two more like him in a fair fight. Murphy started for the stables leading the poor little boy, whom he struck with his cane several times. The colored and white hostlers at the stables were very mad, but didn't attempt to interfere with Murphy, for he was known to be a very dangerous man, and it was as much as man's life was worth to tackle him. He continued his walk with the boy, all the while pondering him on the head viciously, as though he were a dog. Passing out to the south gate Murphy came to the veranda of the Club House, where a large number of gentlemen, among them Colonel Stone and others, were standing. Murphy marked his arrival by an exhibition of brutality toward the last. He bit him twice on the face in quick succession. Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, who is here in attendance on the races, jumped boldly off the veranda, and walking up to Murphy, said, "Look here, sir, you mustn't treat that boy in that way." Murphy, with a drunken leer, said some insulting words to Governor Pinchback, and gave force to his remarks with a blow on the top of the Louisiana statesman's head, breaking his cane into small bits. Governor Pinchback stood his ground gallantly, but, seeing the maudlin condition of the horseman, desisted from striking him. The Governor turned his back on Murphy and walked again to the veranda, thinking that he would molest the boy no further. But no sooner had Governor Pinchback reached a safe distance than Murphy began to wallop his poor little victim. Mr. George Roberg, the well-known leather dealer in this city, quick as flash, grabbed Murphy, and with a cool, determined air said, "Look here, you rascal, you are in Ohio, and we don't tolerate any such treatment of colored people here. I don't want any more nonsense. You must let that boy alone." Murphy saw at once that he was dealing with a man who would stand no fooling, and he began to weaken. In a greatly modified tone of voice he said, "Who'll make me!" The coward gazed on Roberg with a look which plainly indicated that he didn't want any trouble with this man. He made no effort to draw a revolver or knife, for Roberg would have been ready for him in an instant. At this point Col. Stone and one or two others caught hold of Murphy; and laid him to one side. The boy was placed in Tom Menenhill's back and was brought to the city. He said that he was engaged last fall to work for Murphy at \$4 a month and clothes. His employer, so he says, owes him four months' wages, and he whipped him because he asked him for what was due him. The only excuse for Murphy in his outrageous conduct is that he was drunk, and has had a great deal of trouble lately, losing a number of valuable horses and making unlucky bets. The police had left for the city on the first train, which accounts for their absence from the grounds. Too much praise can not be given to Gov. Pinchback and Mr. Roberg for their gallant behavior in rescuing the poor colored boy from his cruel, brutal captor.—Ex.

We have little pity for others until we are in a situation to claim it for ourselves.

EX-GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.
A TALK WITH THE DISTINGUISHED LOUISIANIAN—WHAT HE KNOWS OF SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, the distinguished Louisiana politician and editor is at present a visitor in Cincinnati, the guest of Col. Robert Harlan, at his pleasant home on Harrison street, where a reporter of the Times Star had the pleasure of meeting him this morning for a brief chat. The Ex-Governor was busy writing letters, but courteously received the representative of the press.

When asked, however, to contribute to the general stock of information on the matter of the Administration-Cooking imbroglio, Mr. Pinchback asked to be excused from discussing that topic.

"My relations," said he, "with President Garfield are so pleasant, and my respect for Ex-Senator Conkling so great, that I feel reluctant to give expression to what might seem to imply censure of either. If it were a matter of Louisiana politics, I should have little hesitation in talking as freely as you could desire."

"How were Republican politics in your State, Governor?"

"Rather mixed, Mr. Reporter."

"Are there any prospects for the Republicans reorganizing their party, and again securing control of the State?"

"There might be if the Federal patronage in Louisiana could be so used as to unite the warring and discordant Republican factions, instead of promoting them. Louisiana on a fair vote fairly counted, has a Republican majority of from 10,000 to 15,000 votes. The tendency among our colored people has of late been rather to disregard their political interests and look to material ones instead. Besides the Southern States have been treated during the past half dozen years rather as having no function in national politics to perform, except to send delegates to the National Convention and supply a select few to hold the Federal appointments, to whom the above duty is mainly confided. If the fairness of the latter could be so used as to build up and cement a live, aggressive and respectable party, to which those who outgrow or become dissatisfied from any cause with the Bourbons, could affiliate with self-respect and reasonable hopes for the future, there is no reason why the Republican party could not acquire sufficient strength in several Southern States to capture them from the Democrats."

"Are you taking an active part in politics now, Governor?"

"Not particularly so. I am conducting a weekly newspaper called the 'LOUISIANIAN,' that naturally employs my time, although I am of course deeply interested in the prosperity of Louisiana."

"Do you propose taking any part in the Administration-Cooking fight in your visit to Washington?"

"No. It is none of my funeral."

"It is an unfortunate quarrel," here broke in Colonel Harlan, who was present during the preceding conversation; "unfortunate in every aspect of the case, and will be regarded as almost a calamity by the colored people of the country. If it shall endanger the supremacy hereafter of the Republican party that we fear may be the ultimate result."

—Exchange.

MR. CORNING'S HIGH-PRICED COW.
—An unpretentious looking little cow was led through this city en route to the farm of Mr. Erasmus Corning. The animal was purchased by Mr. Corning of Mr. Burns, at Middletown, Herkimer County, whence she came to this city by express. She is of the Jersey breed, is five years old, and bears the handsome name of "Gold Thread." It is claimed that 25 per cent. of her milk is cream, and that she can produce eighteen pounds of butter per week. It is understood that she was purchased for Mr. Corning's private use, and that the sum paid for her was \$1,500.—Albany Argus.

IMPOSING ON JENKINS.—There is something almost pathetic in the unsuspicious confidence with which British editors of London, for example, give with much solemnity as an item of intelligence from America, the following: "It is reported that the Princess Dolgorouki is on her way to this country to marry Jim Christy, of the United States Senate to whom she was engaged before her union with the Czar."

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

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All letters on business and communications should be addressed to "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications must be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

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Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.**THIS PAPER** may be found on the 10th floor at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's. (See advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Several communications have been unavoidably crowded out for want of space. Will appear in our next.

Gov. Pinchback left Cincinnati for St. Louis, where he will spend a week, from thence he will proceed to Chicago.

The people of Patersonville are making grand preparations for a first of August celebration. timely notice will be given.

Don't forget the trip to the Jetties, our friends Newton and Geddes are making herculean efforts to insure pleasure and success.

Pocket editions of Webster and Worcester will be in demand shortly if one of our contemporaries continue to soar so high.

What with Mahone in Virginia, and the split in Arkansas, the Democrats may not have cause to rejoice even if New York is lost.

The oration of Rev. A. E. P. Albert should be carefully read by our people, it is filled with wholesome truths, which should be carefully digested.

The demand for the LOUISIANIAN last week was immense, notwithstanding the large number of extra copies printed, we were unable to meet the demand.

Grand Master Ladd says that the picnic on the 24 inst., at the Fair Grounds, will exceed anything of the kind ever given here before. He ought to be excellent authority.

A good way to get around the difficulty of non Republican Representation at the polls in South Carolina in the pending Congressional contest in the absence of a free vote and an honest count, let a Republican House send the election back until an honest one is held.

The editor and proprietor has again taken a trip to the North and West on a tour of general observation, during his absence we shall assume charge as editor and business manager. All communications in connection with the paper must be addressed to H. C. C. Atwood, 392 Bienville street, New Orleans, La., until further notice.

THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

The Constitutional Convention of 1879, provided Ten Thousand Dollars annually for the establishment of a State University for colored children. Many objected to the color line, and predicted that the University would never exist save on paper. How ever unfortunate the first objection may appear, the prediction was groundless. Soon after the ratification of the Constitution, the Governor organized the Board of directors among whom was Hon. T. T. Allain and largely through his instrumentality the University is a living fact. A fine building has been purchased, the faculty organized, and one term has just ended.

This is a State Institution, the monies of the whole people of the State are appropriated for the support of this University, and it should be patronized by the people of the State for whom it was organized. The Governor has done his duty thus far, it now rests with our people to do their duties in connection with their children.

The first objection may be again raised, that to patronize this institution, it will deprive us of a part of our civil rights. However true this may be, it is but sentimental, when we recognize the fact, that there is not in this State, nay, I venture to say in the whole South a single institution of learning where the colored and white children are educated together. Whilst this is a lamentable fact, and humiliating in the extreme, yet it is a circumstance over which we have no control, and our children should not be the sufferers in the matter. What we want is an education, whether it be acquired in a mixed or a colored school it must be had. Give us if possible a school house upon every plantation in the State, and if this cannot be had, let us take advantage of every opportunity which presents itself. The State appropriates \$10,000 annually toward the support of the Southern University, let us therefore patronize the University which will be long be one of the principal levers in opening the doors of all institutions of learning to our people. On the 14th inst. the faculty will be reorganized with an efficient president and an able corps of professors. It should be the duty then of all our people to avail themselves of this grand opportunity. Director Allain is making great sacrifices for the success of this institution, too much credit cannot be given him for his indefatigable efforts in this direction, and we opine that some of our public spirited men should come to his rescue in this direction. The education of our race is paramount at this juncture to all other considerations, and if director Allain succeeds in his mission, he will have done more for the race than all of the laws which have been enacted since reconstruction.

We are reliably informed that whilst the Register of the Treasurer has under his immediate employ over one hundred clerks, yet he has not the appointment of a single individual. The office is of such great importance that the Secretary of the Treasury reserves to himself the right of the appointments. Ex-Senator Bruce being the first colored man ever appointed to such an exalted position, his friends should keep this fact before them and not embarrass him by seeking appointments over which he has no control. If we have the interest of the race at heart, we should do all we can to sustain Mr. Bruce in this position, and not expect of him impossibilities; remembering that he cannot make a single appointment in his department. Let us act wisely in this important matter. All applicants should beseege the Secretary of the Treasury and not Register Bruce.

The action of officer Gleason in the outrageous insult, and unwarrantable arrest of Mr. Willie Bear, on Tuesday night is severely and justly condemned by the Democrat of Wednesday morning, but does it approximate the Commons tragedy? A few more like assaults upon our white citizens, and light will certainly down upon our community.

THE GREAT SOLDIER AND THE GREAT ENGINEER.

General Grant and Capt. Ends arrived at the Quarantine Station, from Mexico on Thursday last. They were interviewed by several of our newspaper men, and some of them has really disgraced the name of public journals, by their scurrilous remarks in connection with America's greatest soldier, and one of her most distinguished citizens. But whilst the hatred and spirit of rebellion is still lurking within the breasts of those whose sentiments are reflected by the New Orleans Times, and the States, it is gratifying to know that the better element of southern chivalry, as represented by the New Orleans Democrat the only progressive and enlightened Democratic journal of this city could at least treat with respect such a distinguished citizen as Gen. Grant. Any one must fail to see what of pleasantry, or merit can be found in the silly editorial of the Times on ex-Presidents, or the venomous tirade of the States on Gen. Grant; but the country at large can be benefited by the pleasant and instructive interview with the Democrat's reporter contained in that journal of the 7th inst.

Our relations with Mexico, the commercial importance of New Orleans by the completion of the Mexican railway; the feasibility of Eads's ship railway project, and the future of New Orleans as a manufacturing city. Such valuable information as this would naturally be looked for from a representative and responsible paper, but what good to the community are those journals, whose mission seem only to antagonize the negro, and engender sectional strife. It would be to the interest of our people to withdraw their influence and patronage from such journals, and support a paper like the Democrat in the absence of a republican daily.

Had Gen. Grant not passed through this city so quietly, the ovation given him, would have been just as spontaneous as it was when he was last here. Not for his merits as a President, but as the chief instrument in liberating a race who will ever feel grateful toward him, for such a heroic deed. We are glad to learn that both Gen. Grant's railway scheme, and Capt. Ends's ship railway, are in a prosperous condition; either of which if consummated, will add much to the material interest of our city.

THE MURDERER VINDICATED.
Civilization must blush at the enactments of some of our so-called city police, and many of the horrible crimes committed almost daily within our midst without regard to law or justice. Within the last ten days two of the most heinous crimes ever committed in any community have been recorded here. One by that colored friend Peter Phillips who shot down the colored boy, Albert DeLisle (his own son-in-law) for no greater cause than a morsel of bread. We frown upon this act with scorn and contempt feeling assured that he at least will receive the punishment which he so richly deserves. But what excuse can be offered for the brutal crime committed by officer Commons, who shot down the poor colored man Decuir with the same deliberation that would be used in the case of a mad dog, under the flimsy pretext of self protection? What plea of self protection could warrant an officer to shoot down a defenceless individual unarmed, and in the presence of an aid. Have the conservators of the peace become so reckless in their prejudices and hatred for the race as to warrant these unparalleled assaults? We think that the time has come when the Executive, and the city council should call a halt, or issue a pronouncement for these individuals to protect their individual lives. We want to be law abiding, but what desperation must a race be driven to where it finds the hand of every man up-lifted against it, with none to protect, shelter, or defend it?

In the investigation of this case, the testimony adduced shows conclusively to any impartial mind that there was no cause for this cold blooded murder. Let us leave out the dying declaration of the man Decuir, and his right as a citizen to protect his wife from an unlawful arrest. What kind of officers must Cross and Commons the murderer be, who could not arrest a man armed with no other weapon but a club upon their own testimony without resorting to the crime of murder. This must ever remain a blot upon the name of this city. And strange to say the Democrat is the only journal who has given any discomenent to the matter. In our judgement the police force in the suburbs at least needs reorganization. Commons has been liberated and the murderer vindicated.

THE DEFENDER OF HIS RACE.

We print elsewhere in our columns a clipping from the Cincinnati Enquirer relative to the position taken by Gov. Pinchback in protecting a colored boy from the brutal assault of one Murphy, and in connection with this, we produce the rejoinder of Gov. Pinchback clipped from the same paper. We are actuated to say this, in the absence of the Governor to correct a malicious impression founded no doubt upon jealous motives, knowing that the people of the State will feel justly proud of Gov. Pinchback's action which is characteristic of the man whenever the rights of the race are involved. Gov. Pinchback's reply:

CINCINNATI, June 9 1881.
To the editor of the Enquirer.
My attention having been called to the publication in your issue of yesterday of what purports to be a statement by Mr. Murphy of his side of the controversy between us, reported in Wednesday's Enquirer, and finding the same at variance with truth, so far as I am concerned, I am compelled to ask space in your valuable columns for a brief statement of the facts in the case. On Tuesday I attended the races in company with Colonel Harlan and other friends. When they were over I got separated from my friends, and while waiting for them on the porch of the Club-house, was invited by Mr. Brook to ride to the city in his buggy. I accepted the invitation, and was waiting for him to bring up his buggy, when a gentleman came upon the porch and asked, excitedly, for an officer. Some one asked, "What's the matter?" He replied, "I want to have a man arrested for brutally abusing a little colored boy." One of the persons present said, "I am an officer, and will attend to the matter." I started to see what was the trouble, and met the man and boy a few steps from the Club-house. The boy was crying. The man said something to him, and on his attempting a reply, struck the boy with a small cane, and raised it to strike again, when I interfered and warned the blow from the boy. The man then assumed a threatening attitude toward myself, and raised his cane to strike me, but I quietly advised him not to do it, and he didn't. At this juncture several gentlemen came between us and advised me to pay no further attention to him, as he was under the influence of liquor. Observing this and being assured by several gentlemen that he was a very clever man when at himself, and would be sorry for his conduct toward me. I concluded to drop the matter, and accompanied Mr. Brook to the city. The next day Mr. Murphy told Col. Harlan and several others that he was sorry the thing occurred, and "never felt so mean about any thing in his life." I am both, therefore, to believe he made the statement attributed to him. If he did make it I am compelled to say he told an untruth, and has forfeited the good name given him by his friends.Respectfully,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
The letter needs no comment, it explains itself. But let us take it for granted that Gov. Pinchback was struck, does it do away with the fact that he had the nerve, and the manhood, to risk his person, nay, even his life, to strive against this reckless bully to protect a poor and friendless colored boy. The act was a great one, and was not more highly appreciated by the people of Cincinnati than it is by the masses of our State.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

We take pleasure in transcribing into our columns, the following clipped from the American Missionary Journal. We hope ere long to hear of our worthy associate there, in named rivaling the Semmes, the Hants and other distinguished

lawyers at the bar.
President Alexander and his able corps of Professors in the Law Department especially, deserve great credit for the praise-worthy manner in which this Institution is conducted:

EXAMINATION OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT AT STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

It was my pleasure to fall in upon the Straight University at the time of the annual examination in its Law Department. The exercises came off at the office of the Dean of the Law Faculty, Judge Alfred Shaw. There were present, also, the three other Professors, J. C. Walker, Esq., and Hon. M. M. Cohen and R. T. Posey, and Dr. W. S. Alexander, President of the University. Eight young men were examined for graduation, one of them, J. B. Gaudet, was colored. Pres. Alexander, leaning off in general questions, each of the Professors followed in the line of his department. The young men had taken the two courses of lectures and had read law in private, or under preceptors. All were approved. By the laws of Louisiana, graduation from this Institution admits at the Bar for practice. The State University's Law Department has the same prerogative. So fades out the color line. Our institutions are color-blind. Brains and culture stand on their own merit. The accomplished white law-lecturers and the bright white students receive the colored aspirant lawyers on the basis of citizenship and scholarship. Simon Cameron repeats at the North, after a tour of the South, "the picked-up notion of over-education among the blacks," the same, of whom awhile ago it was said that they could not take on the higher education.

GRADUATING ORATION OF ARISTIDE E. P. ALBERT.

THE CRITERIONS OF JUDGMENT WHICH EVERY RACE MUST ABIDE.

The age in which we live is a most extraordinary one.

An age that has witnessed great changes, wonderful advances, and the most extraordinary results. Undiscovered truths have been extorted from every department of science and philosophy. Old theories have been exploded and resolved to absurdities, while new ones have been formulated to replace them; but amid all the absurd theories and rubbish of the ancients, stand a few truths and maxims, which have stood the most rigid scrutiny and the severest criticisms.

They spin forth from the classic halls of Greece and the hoary halls of Rome. To-night, as brilliantly and potentially as ever undimmed by the clouds of a thousand sciences, unmoved by the power of the mightiest foe. They are monuments dedicated to the eternity of truth. However, human interests, prejudices, or passions may, for a time, mar and obscure the truth, it can never be annihilated.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, The eternal years of God are here."

The truth will reassert itself. In the arts and sciences when a man detects a truth, which he pursues to its source, when it is demonstrated to be a law it must be accepted. It then becomes one of the unchangeables. Disputations may arise and doubts will be born, but if it be the truth it is a law which cannot be annihilated. As, in the arts and sciences, so in all human history, the truth has been marred and obscured.

Races and individuals are often judged by partial and unjust standards, but thanks be to the Ruler of the Universe, those decisions are not without appeal. Succeeding generations will arise, review every judgment and decide upon the righteousness of the awards. In the smoke of the battle of life very often individuals and races appear so disfigured by the conflicting elements, that their real worth and true character are misapprehended, but as soon as the smoke of the battle disappears, they are seen in their true light. Prejudice is now the great centre of the smoky column, that makes every race appear in such hideous forms to the other races. It is not that the standard of judgment for us, is one thing for us and for them another?

No, the standard for one race is the standard for every race. For in human history, from all times, there have existed certain truths, which in the midst of all the

changes and revolutions in science and philosophy, have ever remained as the standard by which the merits of every race must be measured; and these are the criterions of judgment which every race must abide, not prejudices, passions, or interests, but character, ability and the actual results attained. No race can command the respect and confidence of any people, unless it sustain a solid and impregnable moral character. A race of deformed and degenerated moral pigmies, cannot long last in the warmly contested race of life. Read, if you please, the history of every race that ever figured in the drama upon the stage of life, and we are sure that your conviction shall be amply fortified by a full demonstration of the fact that an immoral race, whether brown or yellow, black or white, rich or poor, must fail in utter shame. What then must we do? Do you inquire what must be done? Why, sir, if we would enter the contest with the hope of success, we must build up character. Like the Olympian contestants we need to lay aside every impediment, renounce the encumbering trappings of the devil's livery and stretch every nerve for success. We need like the ancient Israelites to encamp at some Gilgal, and there roll off the moral impurities contracted during a degraded bondage of nearly three centuries. Our mothers, wives and sisters, that were made the slavish instruments of their masters' lust, must here become the redemptors of all moral worth and virtuous excellencies. Our fathers and brothers, that were, by the greatest severities and inquisitorial tortures, transformed into a skulking race of slavish cowards, must become the unconquerable patriots and cultured gentlemen.

All the degenerating and demoralizing corruptions which we inherited from the dead and now ghostly body of slavery, must here be washed away, and then shall we have fairly entered into the contest for the achievement of imperishable victories in the race of life. Let us then build character, a pure minded, decisive and independent character. Though scorned and ignored in our noblest efforts, let us still our journey pursue. The race is an open one and the prize is sure. Character is the first criterion of judgment which every race must abide, and if we are equal to the standard, unprejudiced men, succeeding generations will give the credit due.

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

In addition to a well developed character, every race that would successfully strive for equality or supremacy, must be able to do something. The progressive tendencies of the age, the advancement of science, the establishment of christian liberty and the rights of conscience, the well directed efforts of human knowledge, as developed in the busy hum of a thousand industries, the successful bridging of insurmountable obstacles, and the practical application of recent discoveries, all tell us that any race that would contest must be able to do something. We must be able to do whatever any other people can do. We must contribute our equal or superior stock of knowledge in the arts and sciences, in agriculture, in manufacture, in mechanics, in commerce, in the learned professions, in the church, and in the State. A race of people that is made up of imitators, void of originality, that does not contribute a single item to the ever increasing stock of knowledge, in all the departments of human activity, is justly classified as an inferior and servile race. Let our sons and daughters then crowd every avenue of the useful and ornamental arts. Let them learn all that any other race can learn. Let them heads their hands and their hearts, be educated, and upon the eternity of truth, we warrant you that our equality shall be established.

Grand and ennobling is the thought that we are not limited to the partial and unjust decisions of blind passions and unholby prejudices, but to the equal though rigid criterions of character, ability and the actual results attained. It is not sufficient that we possess character and ability to do any thing. This ability must be vindicated by actual results. The Savior said to certain wisecracks: "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." So this injunction resolves itself to us; if we have the ability we must so demonstrate to the world, that it can be neither gained or denied.
We are to prove our equality, not by simply having a character, but by reflecting a character; not in knowing how to do everything, but by actually doing everything as masterly and intelligently as any. Stir up the smothering fires that are within thee! Exercise every grace! Put forth every energy, and let the ages pass upon our character as a race in the full exercise of every capacity. And having done all to maintain our equality, reflecting a character, pure, decisive and independent sustaining an incontestable ability, vindicated by brilliant and lasting actual achievements.
We may fearless of the consequences, surrender ourselves to be tested in the crucible of the righteous criterions of judgment which every race must abide.

The actual results attained. It is not sufficient that we possess character and ability to do any thing. This ability must be vindicated by actual results. The Savior said to certain wisecracks: "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." So this injunction resolves itself to us; if we have the ability we must so demonstrate to the world, that it can be neither gained or denied.

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We may fearless of the consequences, surrender ourselves to be tested in the crucible of the righteous criterions of judgment which every race must abide.

Mint of the United States, New Orleans.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, June 6th, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., JUNE 23d, 1881, for furnishing such supplies as may be required from time to time by this MINT during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1882, embracing ALCOHOL, OTHER CHEMICALS, WOOD, COALS, CHARCOAL, SALT, BORAX, SOAP, OIL, CRUCIBLES, COVERS, STIRRERS, BUCK CLOVES, COTTON CLOTH, DRY GOODS, METALS, HARDWARE and other necessary supplies.

Schedules and blank forms for proposals, with information as to quantities of each article, that will probably be required will be furnished on application. Proposals will be considered separately on each article and upon a comparison of the prices and samples of articles furnished, and will be accepted as to the whole or a part, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government, the right to reject any or all proposals being reserved.

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W. V. DAVIS, Superintendent.

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Eliza Jamieson, Electa.
Bro. R. H. Taylor, D. D. W. G. P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the Postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

REFUND OF CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881,

A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING.

CLASS F.

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$100,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....50,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....20,000
One Prize to every nine tickets.

11,279 Prizes, all amounting to

\$22,500.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the

office of the Company on

the morning of

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$10 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of \$100,000.....\$100,000
1 Prize of 50,000.....50,000
1 Prize of 20,000.....20,000
2 Prizes of 10,000.....20,000
4 Prizes of 5,000.....20,000
20 Prizes of 2,000.....40,000
50 Prizes of 1,000.....50,000
200 Prizes of 500.....100,000
200 Prizes of 200.....40,000
600 Prizes of 100.....60,000
10,000 Prizes of 10.....100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximations of \$200 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the \$100,000 prize, are.....\$20,000
100 Approximations of \$100 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the \$50,000 prize, are.....10,000
100 Approximations of \$75 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the \$20,000 prize, are.....7,500

11,279 Prizes, amounting to.....\$22,500

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TEN DOLLAR Drawing of June 14, 1881,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unquestionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

3-13-ly

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CARBUNCLE, SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM, GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

OUR AIM

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANTARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, State House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be present as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleaning and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse in receptacles, and to be removed by the city.

7. Order the periodic disinfection of all public buildings, hotels, stores, markets, restaurants, and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent the occurrence of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws, becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. If infection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of these putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 5 pounds; Carbolic acid (pure) 1 pound; 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and use the quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is derived from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the use of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP PITS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH W. BROWN, M. D.

President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY.

BALTIMORE, MD.